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82D CONGRESS }
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SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 761

TAKAKO KITAMURA DALLUGE

SEPTEMBER 17 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 13), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1158]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1158) for the relief of Takako Kitamura Dalluge, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to remove the racial barrier to admission into the United States in behalf of the Japanese wife of a citizen of the United States.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 25-year-old native and citizen of Japan. She is the wife of Gilbert Glen Dalluge, a native-born citizen of the United States who married her at Nagoya, Japan, on January 7, 1951. Mr. Dalluge is presently employed by the War Department Headquarters, Three Hundred and Fourteenth Air Division, Nagoya, Japan. Without the granting of the waiver provided for in the bill, the beneficiary of the bill will be unable to return to the United States with her citizen husband.

A letter dated August 9, 1951, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to the case reads as follows:

AUGUST 9, 1951.

HON. PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 1158) for the relief of Takako Kitamura Dalluge, an alien.

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Takako Kitamura Dalluge, the wife of Gilbert Glen Dalluge, a United States citizen, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Mrs. Dalluge is a native and citizen of Japan of the Japanese race, having been born in Nagoya, Japan in 1926. She is the wife of Gilbert Glen Dalluge, a native-born citizen of the United States, who married her at Nagoya on January 7, 1951. Mr. Dalluge is presently employed by the War Department Headquarters, Three Hundred and Fourteenth Air Division, Nagoya.

The files further reflect that Mr. Dalluge was born at Decatur, Ill., on June 22, 1925, that since October 1946, he has been employed as a clerk under civil service by the War Department, that before proceeding to Japan he was employed by the War Department as a clerk-typist at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for 1 year, and prior to that time he worked for about 2 years for the Government as a machinist at Pearl Harbor, T. H. His mother, Mrs. Clessie Dalluge, a native-born citizen of the United States, stated that her son had never served in the armed services of any country, having been refused service because of a gunshot wound in his left ankle. She further stated that her son earns \$4,500 a year, and at present he has \$2,000 in a savings bank, \$300 in a checking account, about \$1,500 in postal savings, and \$1,500 in war bonds. His mother also stated, that in the event her son is permitted to bring his wife to this country, she and his father would assist in her support, if necessary. It also appears in the record that the alien was graduated from a college in Nagoya, shortly before she married Mr. Dalluge, and that she is a member of the Christian Church. Her parents and two sisters reside in Japan.

Since Mrs. Dalluge is of the Japanese race, she is ineligible to citizenship under section 3 of the Nationality Act of 1940, and thus inadmissible to the United States for permanent residence under section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924. In the absence of special or general legislation, she will not be eligible to enter the United States for permanent residence. The question of waiving the racial restrictions on naturalization for persons of the Japanese race is a general one and should be resolved by general legislation.

Accordingly, the Department of Justice is unable to recommend the enactment of this bill.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

Senator Paul Douglas, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in support of the bill, among which are the following:

BLUE MOUND, ILL., *February 15, 1951.*

Hon. PAUL DOUGLAS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: I am writing you in behalf of my son, Gilbert G. Dalluge, who has informed me that he has appealed to you requesting aid in securing legislative permission for his Japanese wife, Takako Kitamura Dalluge to enter and reside here in the United States.

His mother and I have known of his engagement and subsequent marriage to Takako for some time now, and heartily endorse such since he has always shown sound judgment, and we are certain that he would not take such a step without being certain that he could surmount the social obstacles involved.

We have known Takako through correspondence for a period of over 4 years now, and feel that she is practically one of the old members of the family. We have seen her in the many movies which Gilbert has taken and sent home, and have even heard her voice on several of the wire recordings that he has sent us, so we do not consider her a stranger at all.

We are also very happy in that Takako is of Christian faith, and seems to have exerted some influence on Gilbert in that respect since his letters now mention regular church attendance these days—something that he was rather lax in until he became acquainted with her.

Because of the uncertain situation over in the Far East, Gilbert has recently expressed a great deal of concern, and is naturally worried for fear that the situa-

tion might necessitate his separation from his wife which of course under the circumstances would be particularly undesirable, and no doubt cause him unhappiness to no end.

His mother and I are sincerely hoping that you will fully realize his plight, and introduce a bill into the Senate as he has requested.

We realize that the present situation keeps you pretty busy in Washington, but if there is a time in the near future when you will be in your home city, we would welcome the opportunity to call on you and discuss the matter personally with you.

Thanking you in advance for any favorable consideration and help you can give.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. DALLUGE.

STATEMENT OF GILBERT G. DALLUGE, DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE, CIVILIAN
HEADQUARTERS THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH AIR DIVISION

FEBRUARY 1, 1951.

I, Gilbert G. Dalluge, do hereby make the following statement of facts and circumstances revelent to the activities of my wife, Takako Kitamura Dalluge (formerly Takako Kitamura), a Japanese citizen.

1. Our marriage took place at the Tokai United Protestant Church of Nagoya, Japan, on the 7th day of January 1951, and was officiated by the Reverend Hajime Hirata, and witnessed by two persons, one a citizen of the United States, and one a citizen of Japan. The marriage was conducted in accordance with the laws of the church, and the laws and customs of the country. In order that we are not forced to be separated, it is my sincere desire that relief be granted my wife that she can be admitted to the United States of America.

2. Takako Kitamura Dalluge is presently completing her final semester at the Nanzan University of Nagoya, a Christian mission school.

3. Takako Kitamura Dalluge is solely dependent on the undersigned, however by virtue of qualifications obtained through education, is capable of being self-supporting.

4. Takako Kitamura Dalluge is not engaged in and does not advocate any activities, political or otherwise, injurious to the public interests of the United States.

5. Takako Kitamura Dalluge has never been charged or convicted of any offense under United States Federal or State law, nor under any Japanese law, or United States Occupation Force directive.

DELAVAN COMMUNITY UNIT SCHOOL,
Delavan, Ill., May 22, 1951.

The Honorable PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: I am writing you at this time to ask your further support of bill S. 1158. I understand that the passage of this special private bill would allow Gilbert G. Dalluge, (whose home was formerly in Blue Mound, Ill. and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dalluge, still live there) to bring his Japanese wife to the United States.

This request is made for several reasons. Gilbert G. Dalluge was a student of mine when I was principal of the Blue Mound Community High School, and graduated under my principalship. His father was a member of my board of education there, and I always found him to be a man of good judgment and with a great deal of far sightedness. My associations with Gilbert soon disclosed the fact that he had inherited these good characteristics from his father, and you could feel assured that his final decision on a matter was worthy of consideration. He gave very careful consideration to all the facts available, rather than making a snap judgment.

Therefore, I feel that Gilbert's selection of Takako Kitamura as a wife is a recommendation in itself. I am sure that she must be of very high caliber or else Gilbert would not have been attracted to her. I understand she is a graduate of both a high school and college in Japan. I have always been interested in the welfare of our young people after they have graduated from high school as well as during the time they are in school. I feel that Gilbert has been doing a great service to his country while he has been in Japan, and that it behooves us to show our appreciation to him (and other worthy young men) for their efforts to make this a better world in which to live.

Thus, I hope that it will be possible for bill S. 1158 to pass so that this young couple can enjoy a happy, normal married life in the United States, a situation that I am certain both are worthy of, and are hoping and praying for. I feel that the 5 years that Gilbert has spent in Japan should merit considerable recognition for his case and the future happiness of both him and his family. And I shall sincerely appreciate and remember your efforts on their behalf.

Very truly yours,

BENJ. WALRICH.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 1158) should be enacted.



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